

Political Conduct.

The election is over and we are defeated, but not disappointed. Politicians and journalists speculate concerning the real cause—some assigning one reason, others entirely a different one. The truth is, we are beaten because of our own conduct as a party, and because we have permitted ourselves to be controlled by men who are willing to sacrifice the interests of a whole political organization for their own individual aggrandizement.

We have been beaten because the party has been forced against its will and wishes by the operations of unscrupulous demagogues to lay aside the only name which had a charm for the majority of those who organized under it, and to adopt the platform of a fanatical journalist, consisting of two planks, "universal suffrage and universal amnesty." The former is sufficient, and will, destroy any republic situated like ours, in one-fourth of a century, and the latter wipes forever, from the Constitution and the laws, the crime of treason. If the Union party had been content to retain its name, and had done its whole duty in carrying out its declared purpose, to make treason odious, by causing Jeff. Davis, and the author of the above platform, at time he signed the bail bonds, to have tested the strength of hemp cord, one inch in diameter, on the spot where John Brown expired, and then, like men and freemen, maintained the only correct policy in relation to opposite races in this Government, as advocated by the immortal Lincoln, instead of changing front on that question, we might have to-day been the strongest, best and most influential political organization that ever existed in the government.

But we have followed strange Gods, and have gone astray after the ways of Balaam; and it has happened unto us that we have been beaten in the Pacific States, and will be driven to desperation and disintegration in 1872, unless the people awake to their duty and attend more strictly to their interests, and the operations of their servants.

Other reasons, good and sufficient, might be given; prominent among which are the management of local affairs of the State by some of our national representatives, and the fact that one man claims to be able to carry Oregon in his pants pocket, and his high-handed conduct is winked at by the party in whose interest he claims to be operating, but whose principles he really hates. All of which conduct, actions and doings we claim are against equity and good conscience, and we intend to ventilate them in due time, and show up the secret history of the gradual but persistent butchery of the Union party of Oregon, in the house of its friends. Brutus may be an honorable man, but Brutus stabbed Caesar.

Railroads.

We see frequent mention, in the Oregonian and the Statesman, of a railroad on the west side of the Willamette. This twaddle is getting very old and stale with us. The truth is, we have been robbed of what justly belonged to us in the way of land grants for railroads, and the benefit has gone to the East Side, and now we are to have a daily stage line from Portland to Corvallis instead of a daily train of cars. This, the papers on the East Side, think is a blessing to the West Side, even greater than they deserve. Before the establishment of a railroad on the east side of the river it was thought entirely unnecessary that we, on the west side, should have a daily mail; but now it is considered that we have risen to that importance that we are really entitled to the leavings of the East Side; that ought to be facts no longer, and so, upon the establishment of their Holiday railroad, this gentleman advises that we of the West Side have what is left of the East Side daily mail. We now give Mr. Holladay & Co. notice that the gullibility of the people on the West Side is about exhausted, and they intend to look well to their interest hereafter.

Subscribe for the REPUBLICAN.

Explain Yourself.

The Herald of the 25th, under the caption of "A bold statement," says: The Oregonian of yesterday morning prints the following from the Chicago Evening Post:

The New York World is agitating itself in the most lively manner over "Grant's grammar," the President having, in his special message, used the phrase, "a nation with which the United States is at peace." The hypercritical World insists that he ought to use the plural verb "are" instead of "is." Now we respectfully submit that this is not a question of grammar, but a question of politics, and that it was settled by the war. Before the rebellion it might have been considered proper to say "the United States are a confederacy of sovereign States;" but now we say "the United States is a nation." The very thing that Lee surrendered at Appomattox was the plural of the verb.

And the Herald intimates very strongly that that the position taken by many, that the Government is not a nation, but simply a confederation of sovereign States; which doctrine we have always contended was nothing more or less than the chief corner stone of nullification and secession, because if the States did not surrender their sovereignty to the people, at the adoption of the Constitution, then the Southern States did have the right to go out of the Union whenever they desired. But the Herald is not specific on the subject. Why does it not state its own position? Why does it not say one theory or the other, on a subject so important? Does it hold that we are still a confederation of sovereign States, as contended by Randolph and other great minds of that day, when they opposed the adoption of the Constitution and claimed that we ought to remain in a confederated state, and that if the Constitution was adopted this would be a consolidated government, with the entire sovereignty of the State surrendered to the whole people in the aggregate? or does it deny the position taken by those great men, who lived at the very time the Constitution was framed, and now insist, in the face of history, that our form of government was not changed at the adoption of the Constitution, but that, now as then, we are a confederation of independent States, retaining all their original sovereignty, save and except what, by the Constitution, they expressly delegated to the whole people?

This question, according to the statement of the States Rights Democrat, during the late campaign, being the vital question pending before the people instead of the eighth resolution, we should be glad if the Herald would define its position. But the position taken by the Post, and endorsed by the Oregonian, are as wide from the mark as that of the Herald. One is as absurd as the other. Its position is, that prior to the war, it might be said with propriety, that the government was not a national one, but was a confederation of sovereign States; thereby admitting as was claimed by Jeff. Davis, when he picked up his hat to leave the Capitol and join the Southern Confederacy, that the South had a right to secede under the Democratic construction of the Constitution, and all he asked was to be let alone. Now we contend that this position is untenable; it is not true that the war has changed our form of government; and this question of government was not settled by the war, for every man must know, that in a republic like ours, where the whole power is in the hands of the people, political questions are settled only by the ballot, and not by the sword. Our late war settled only the question of physical strength. What, I ask, in the name of reason, would all our battles and victories amount to upon the question of government, if, after they were all over, a majority of the legal voters of the United States should decide, by their ballots, that the doctrine of secession was correct. I apprehend your bullets would be of little use. Alexander H. Stephens said, and that, too, after the war was over, that the Southern mind had undergone no change upon the question of the right to secede; they had only been compelled to yield to an overpowering force, and that whenever an opportunity presented itself, they would resurrect the Southern Confederacy; and yet the Post and Oregonian are willing to be rocked to sleep in the cradle of political security, by the soothing

ing song of the war has forever settled the governmental question.

\$1,500.

It was charged, just after the election of Baker, that Ira F. M. Butler received the above amount for casting his vote for distinguished hero and statesman.

Ira has never got a smell of office since that memorable event, and evidently thinks it is necessary to eat a great deal of dirt to get in good standing with the Democratic party again. In 1862 he ran in the Union Convention of this county for County Judge, but, failing to get the nomination, very suddenly discovered that there was a great deal of fraud in the convention and very bad principles in the party. Since that time he has been acting with the party that first and worst abused him. He has ever been ready and willing to do any little nasty, dirty work that the party demanded. He is ever asking for office, but is ever reminded that it is necessary to "eat a little more dirt, Ira." He has no conscience, and if perjury and corruption don't work in his case, it ain't because it don't find a willing subject in him. This election he was appointed to elect the Democratic ticket by the rejection of enough Republican votes to do the work, and right well did he get down on his belly and go after it.

Ira, you and John O. Shelton will have to eat a little more dirt—of the very dirtiest kind—and wait a little longer.

Venality.

There never was, perhaps, in any election, a greater display of high-handed villainy than that which characterized the action of a majority of the Democratic judges of election in this county. They seemed to have no higher conception of duty than that they were appointed solely for the purpose of letting Democrats vote, because they were "Dimmycrats," and keeping Republicans from voting, because they were not "Dimmycrats."

At Independence, where two renegade Republicans were put on the board as judges—and they can do meaner things than anybody—they required the usual oath of "Dimmycrats," when challenged, and an additional oath, of their own manufacture, of Republicans. They went so far as to require residents of the county to state, under oath, whether or not they intended staying in the county or not.

This kind of discrimination in favor of "Dimmocracy" was carried on all over the county. In many instances the judges would not even give the voter the benefit of what the law provides in case of a rejected voter. They would not even allow the voter to swear in his vote. The boast of Bill Watkins that, "the Democracy had the judges of election in Polk, and they would carry the county even if the Republicans have a hundred majority," was considered law.

THE NEW NATURALIZATION BILL.

We see, by the late telegrams, that new naturalization bill, in the House, has been beaten nearly two to one. The real intent of the bill was to allow all persons, irrespective of race and color, to become citizens of the United States. While we refrain from expressing our opinion at this time on the question of universal citizenship, we have no hesitancy in saying that it should not take place, while the law remains which passes the ballot into the hand of every man by virtue of his becoming a citizen. While Greeley seems to be in tears over the defeat of the bill, we are shedding tears of joy; for in it we think we can see the signs of returning sanity on the question of universal suffrage. We feel that we can see the first step backwards in the path of progress in the wrong direction. Let us see now whether Senator Williams, or any other Representative of the Pacific States, shall dare take another step in favor of universal suffrage.

The Mexican Congress adjourned May 31st.

The Governor of Guerrero has been impeached.

Rumors of Cabinet changes are rife at the Capitol.

LIFE INSURANCE.

EMPIRE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE CO.
Of New York.

G. HILTON SCRIBNER, : : : : President.
SIDNEY W. CROWFUT, : : : : Secretary.

Success the Criterion of Excellence.

Ordinary Life Policies

Absolutely Non Forfeitable

From Payment of FIRST Annual Premium.

SPECIAL INSURANCE NON FORFEITABLE AFTER TWO ANNUAL PREMIUMS.

One Third of the Annual Premium loaned to the party insured, if desired,
And no Note Required.

The Business of the Company is on the Mutual Plan.

No evidence could prove more conclusively how fully the public appreciate the new and liberal features of this Company, and the well earned reputation of its leading Officers and Directors than the

IMMENSE SUCCESS OF THE EMPIRE,

Unprecedented and Unparalleled

BY ANY COMPANY IN

Europe or America.

Agents!

Applications for Agencies in places where the Empire is not already represented, will be received only from parties who can give undoubted references as to qualification and integrity, and should be addressed to the undersigned.

O. F. VON RHEIN & CO.,
332 Montgomery Street,
Opposite Odd Fellows' Hall, Ground Floor,
Managers for the Pacific Coast.

18-1y

Notice to Creditors.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING BEEN appointed by the County Court of Polk county, Oregon, Administratrix of the estate of J. D. Walling, deceased, all persons having claims against said estate are hereby notified to present the same to her, at her residence, near Lincoln, in said county, within six months from this date. ELIZA A. WALLING, Administratrix. June 11th, 1870. 15-4w

Final Settlement.

SOL TETHEROW, ADMINISTRATOR of the estate of Bennet Crowley, deceased, having filed his final account and asked for a settlement of the same, it is ordered by the Court that Tuesday, the 5th day of July, 1870, be set for the final hearing of said account; and all persons interested in said estate are requested to appear in the County Court of Polk county, Ogn., at that day, and show cause, if any there be, why said account should not be allowed and settled, and said administrator discharged. J. L. COLLINS, Co. Judge. 15-4w

NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING PURCHASED all the printing material used in the publication of the Polk County Times newspaper, together with all the books and accounts belonging to said paper, have associated ourselves together and have engaged in the publication of a weekly paper, at Dallas, Polk County, Oregon, to be called the

Oregon Republican.

All debts due the Polk County Times, both on subscription and advertising account, are now due, and prompt payment is greatly desired.

All prepaid subscriptions of the Times, not extending beyond June 11th, 1870, will, in justice to the subscribers, be filled out by us.

New subscriptions and advertisements are earnestly solicited. We beg to assure subscribers and advertisers that they will get valuable received for the patronage they extend to the REPUBLICAN.

D. M. C. GAULT,
CHAS. LAFOLLETT,
P. C. SULLIVAN,
Dallas, Ogn. March 5, 1870.



WHAT U O!

ALL PERSONS INDEBTED TO THE undersigned will please call and settle immediately, and thereby save cost to themselves and expense to me.

B. F. NICHOLS,
Dallas, Ogn., Jan. 8th, 1870.

Tax Sale.

BY VIRTUE OF A WARRANT, DULY issued by the County Clerk of Polk County, Oregon, commanding me to collect the taxes due said county, by distress and sale if necessary, for want of personal property, I have levied upon the Donation Land Claims of Edward Ground and wife, and of Wm. Fulton, in Secs. 30, 31 and 32, in T. 9 S. of R. 4 W., in Polk county, Oregon, containing 570 acres of land; assessed as the lands of John Polly, to satisfy the claim of the county for taxes levied thereon, against said John Polly, for the year 1869, and now remaining due and unpaid, amounting to the sum of \$17 50 besides penalties, costs and accruing costs; therefore I will sell the said premises, to satisfy said demand, on Saturday the 30th day of July, 1870, between the hours of 9 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M. of said day, at the Court House at Dallas, in said county, to the highest bidder for gold and silver coin in hand.

J. W. SMITH, Sheriff,
By F. M. COLLINS, Deputy.
Dallas, June 25th, 1870. 17-4w

Tax Sale.

IN PURSUANCE OF LAW, AND BY authority of a warrant, duly issued by the County Clerk of Polk county, Oregon, commanding me to collect the taxes due said county, by distress and sale if necessary, I have, for want of personal property, levied upon the south half of Sec. 10, in T. 7, S. of R. 5 W., Not. No. 1975, claim No. 46, containing 300 acres more or less, taken as the property of the heirs of Nelson Johnson, deceased, to satisfy the claim of the county for taxes levied on said premises, and now remaining due and unpaid, for the years 1868 and 1869, amounting to the sum of \$44 80, besides penalties, costs, and accruing costs; therefore, I will sell the said premises to satisfy said demands, on Saturday, the 30th day of July, A. D. 1870, between the hours of 9 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M. of said day, at the Court House at Dallas, in said county, to the highest bidder for gold and silver coin, in hand.

J. W. SMITH, Sheriff,
By F. M. COLLINS, Deputy.
Dallas, June 25th, 1870. 17-4w

LOOK HERE!

THE BUENA VISTA SAW MILL CO. having their mill in good running order, make known to the citizens around Buena Vista and vicinity that said company are prepared to furnish lumber at the following prices: \$14 @ 12 50 per 1,000 feet.

We have also a first class planer and matcher, and are prepared to furnish either plain or dressed lumber, strictly to order and with punctuality and dispatch.

A good assortment of lumber now on hand.

JAS. HOLMAN, President of B. V. M. Co.,
WM. C. LEE, Secretary.
Buena Vista, June 16th, 1870. 16-1f

LOST! LOST!!

On the road between Dallas and Buena Vista, one leather pocket book, containing two promissory notes, one for (\$500) three hundred dollars, and one (\$200) two hundred dollars, on the Salem Lumbering Co., besides other papers and receipts.

I hereby warn all persons not to trade for or buy any of the above notes.

JOHN LONG,
A. H. LEE
June 10th, 1870. 16-2w

WAITERS.—DO YOU WANT SOME Fine Cloth Gaiters? if so, supply yourself at
J. H. LEWIS'S.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Mothers, I've Found It!

FOR YEARS I HAVE SEARCHED FOR a remedy that will CURE your children by removing the CAUSE, and at last I can say "Eureka." TRY IT.

GARMINITIVE CORDIAL.

This is a pleasant antacid, and in large doses laxative; in small doses, an astringent medicine; exceedingly useful in all bowel affections, especially of children. It is a safe, certain and effectual remedy for Cholera, Diarrhoea, Cholera Morbus, Summer Complaint, Griping, Pain, Sour Stomach, Costiveness, Wind on the Stomach, Crying and Fretting of Children. In Teething, there is nothing that equals it. It softens the Gums, and renders Teething easy.

It is no humbug medicine, got up to sell, but a really valuable preparation, having been in use for several years, it recommends itself. Do not give your children the "soothing syrups," for they stupefy without doing any permanent good.

Prepared by
Dr. W. WATERHOUSE,
MONMOUTH, OREGON.

For Sale by Druggists. The trade supplied on reasonable terms. Hundreds of Testimonials can be given if necessary.
13-4f DR. W. WATERHOUSE.

For Rent.

75 ACRES ENCLOSED LAND, ONE and a half miles from Dallas, is offered for rent. The renter to take the growing crop and to have possession until next spring. Good house and barn, forty acres in grain, and seven acres meadow; a large bearing orchard and garden. One wagon and a span of horses go with the place to do the work about the farm. Immediate possession given.

Terms \$250 cash, or satisfactory trade.
Inquire of RUSSELL & FERRY, Real Estate Agents, Portland, or
D. M. C. GAULT,
Dallas, May 28, 1870. 13-1f

DALLAS HOTEL,

CORNER MAIN & COURT STREETS,
Dallas, Oregon.

L. A. ROBB, : : PROPRIETOR.

THIS HOUSE HAS RECENTLY BEEN refitted and rearranged, and it is now open for the accommodation of the traveling public, whose patronage is respectfully solicited.

The TABLE will at all times be found well provided with every delicacy of the season, as well as the substantial, and our guests may rest assured of courteous and prompt attendance.

The SLEEPING APARTMENTS will also be found clean, wholesome and comfortable. Livery Stable opposite the hotel.

L. A. ROBB.
Dallas, May 28, 1870. 13-1f



The Great Family Medicines of the Age.

THIRTY YEARS

Have elapsed since the introduction of the Pain Killer to the public, and yet at the present time it is more popular and commands a larger sale than ever before. Its popularity is not confined to this country alone; all over the world its beneficial effects in curing the "ills that flesh is heir to," are acknowledged and appreciated, and as a PAIN KILLER its fame is limited to no country, sect, or race. It needs only to be known to be prized.

Thirty years is certainly a long enough time to prove the efficacy of any medicine, and that the PAIN KILLER is deserving of all its proprietors' claims for it, is amply proved by the unparalleled popularity it has attained. It is a SURE and EFFECTIVE remedy. Sold by all Druggists. Price 25 cts, 50 cts, and \$1 00 per bottle.

Directions accompany each bottle.

C. M. PARMENTER. F. J. BARCOCK.

PARMENTER & BARCOCK,

Manufacturers, and Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

Furniture,

Commercial Street, Salem, Oregon.

HAVE ON HAND THE LARGEST

Stock of

Furniture,

Bedding,

Window-Shades,

Hollands, and

PAPER-HANGINGS

To be found in Marion County.

All kinds of Picture Frames, Coffins and Caskets made to order on short notice and at reasonable rates.

PARMENTER & BARCOCK,
Salem, March 23, 1870. 4-1f



The standard remedy for Coughs, Influenza, Sore Throat, Whooping Cough, Croup, Liver Complaint, Bronchitis, Bleeding of the Lungs, and every affection of the Throat, Lungs and Chest, including Consumption.

Wistar's Balsam does not dry up a Cough, but loosens it, cleanses the Lungs, allays irritation, thus removing the cause of the complaint. None genuine unless signed I. BUTTS. Prepared by SETH W. FOWLE & SON, Boston.

Sold by REDDINGTON, HOS- TETTER & CO., San Francisco, and by dealers generally. 16-1y